## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

IT IS READ TO THE LEGISLATURE BY SECRETARY ROBERTS.

State Finances and the Public Debt Discussed-Considerable Attention Paid to Colleges and State Institutions-State Prisons and Prison Reform-A . Not Very Brilliant Paper.

presented to the legislature ( ..... as ) morning. Both houses assembled in the hall of the house of representatives. It was read by Private Secretary William B. Roberts and; its reading occupied fifty minutes. It referred principally to the state finances, the various state institutions and recommended legislation affecting a number of important matters. It

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-In accordance with the requirements of the constitution, I wish to apprise you regarding the condition of affairs relating to the state, and offer such recommendations as will, in my judgment, inure

to the best interests of the people. Since the adjournment of the last legislature It has pleased the Governor of the universe to remove from the seen to the unseen world the late Alvin P. Hovey, governor of Indiana. He passed from the duties and activities of this life to read the mysteries of that which lies beyond in the strength and vigor of a ripened and nobie manhood. Few indeed are the native-born sons of any state who, by their own efforts, have arisen to such eminence as the late chief executive of indiana.

Though born in poverty-left in early youth an orphan-he overcame one obstacle after another until he became truly the genius of his own fortune. His ability as a lawyer, judge, soldier, diplomate or statesman, was ever manifested by the is thful and conscientious dis-

charge of every duty. The state never had a more careful or patriotic executive to administer its anairs. Those who disagreed with him on matters of public policy readily conceded his ability, and pronounced bim unimpeachable. Indiana was his pride-her prosperity his highest joy. He was beloved by his neighbors regardless of his political or religious beliefs. He had the courage of his convictions, and was never accused of duplicity. He served his constituency in county, state and in the nation with fidelity and ability, and his name will be borne on the pages of history, and adorn them, too, as long as its pages shall record the patriotism, valor and public services honestly and conscientiously performed by the servants of the state. He was a man who could always be found, and now that be is gone well may we say of him: "O, fallen at length, that tower of strength,

Which stood four square to all the winds that blew." Finances of the State.

It is gratifying to know that the day is not remote when our state debt will be nominal, If not entirely wiped out. The increased revenues of the state during the past year amount to \$607,581.65 over the year previous, and this sum will undoubtedly be larger for the coming year. The tax law passed by the last general assembly, while not perfect in all respects, will be the means of improving our financial standing at home and abroad, and while it increases tax, yet every patriotic citizen must feel that the time has come for the state to cease borrowing money at the earliest moment possible, and in this era of prosperity no better time could be found for increasing

STATE DEST AND INTEREST. .. \$5,340,000 0 Interest. 261.8.5 0 Domestic debt. Interest State stock certificates ... 6.615 1 Total debt and interest .... \$8.830,615, 12 Temporary interest loan, due April 2, 340,000 00 Temperary interest loan, due April 1,

2570,000 OF There is now laid 16 cents on the \$100 for state school purposes. This brings in more revenue than is needed for the purpose indicated, and I recommend that it be reduced at least 5 cents. Under the present appraisement the general fund of the state treasury shows a bers, and I believe that the state tax levy of 12 cents may safely be reduced to 10 cents, and I recommend the same.

Public Debt Statement.

As will be seen from the public debt statement, the present foreign debt of the state is \$8,346,615.12 and the domestic debt \$484,000, making a total debt of \$8,830,615 12. Of this sum the temperary interest bonds, dated April 1, 1888, aggregating \$340,000, fall due April 1, 1893. The temporary interest loan bonds, dated April 1, 1889, aggregating \$370,000, fall due April 1, 1894. If the present general assembly makes no extraordinary appropriations there will be sufficient moneys in the general fund to pay the bonds due in 1893 and

I respectfully suggest that the general assembly of 1893 authorize, by enactment, the payment of the temporary juterest loan bonds of \$640,000, due April 1, 1893, and the temporary interest loan bonds of \$370,000, due April 1894. Though another general assembly will have intervened before the maturing of the \$1,685,000 bonds, due in March and April, 1895, yet I suggest that this legislature make provisions for the payment or refunding of this part of the public debt also, so that the finance board may not be pinched for a time."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Estimate for the Years 1893, 1894 and 1895,

If the value of property for taxable purposes remains the same during the years 1894 and 1895 as now, viz.; \$1,255,256,038, and the present tax levy of 12 cents on the \$100 valuation for state purposes and 6 cents for benevolent institution fund is continued, the almost ubiquitous superintendent I have and the receipes from all other sources remain the same, which is probable, the total amount of revenue collected for each of the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 will be \$2,622,493.51. If the current expenses-including \$125,000

for legislative expenses in 1893 and 1895-which means the expenses actually necessary to pay the permanent officers, department and institutions and the interest on the public debt, it will require the sum of \$2,065,485, leaving a balance of \$557,008.51.

Indiana is, and has the right to be, proud of her public schools and the system which has won the applause of some of the most celebrated and critical educators of the land. The Hoosier schoolmaster is sought for from Washington city to Washington state, and is doing credit to himself and his instructors. easure to me to addre

the students and scholars in a large number of schools and colleges located in fifteen different counties, and nowhere have I found the people indifferent to the effort of those in authority to place Indiana still higher on the roll of honor

The time is here when the very best text-beeks obtainable should be placed in the hands of every child enrolled, free of cost. When this shall be done the consummation of our desires will have been attained and an ideal law will be placed upon the pages of our

The report of the state superintendent of public instruction is complete and I refer you to it for the details of that department. State University.

I visited Ann Arbor recently and 'made due inquiry into the workings of this university, which is not merely the pride of Michigan but of the West. Private bequests, together with liberal provision made for its support by the legislature, has made this seat of learning a power in the world. What will binder the indiana university from taking high rank with the best institutions of learning in the land? ack of that assistance of which it now stands in need. A study of the work accomplished in the last few years will convince any one or all of you that the faculty has not esten the bread of idleness. As the head of the school system in this state the rapid Indiana university is a cause for congratulation. It has become a university of high rank, whose original and advanced methods in higher education have attracted wide attention. It has now reached a crisis in its history, not that there is any danger that

ous actions of their friends, assume a leading a member of each board of our public institusecond rank." The people of Indiana, through the action of their general assembly, have now an opportunity of making their university second to none. Any action to be e ective must be immediate, for in the educational world, as in the business world, movements are

rapid in these days. The biennial report of the university shows that the wonderful y rapid increase in attendance has made the present building entirely inadequate to properly carry on the work, and that the income is entirely too small to hold or obtain strong men among the rapidly increasing force of instructors. As the impulse in all educational development has always been from above downward it is the wisest pol-The message of Governor Chase was | icy to constantly cherish and make more elective the highest educational institutions of the

State Normal University.

lates have greatly increased in number, the course of study made stronger, and the graduportance of rendering all the aid the efficient board of trustess are asking at your hands, students enrolled in 1892 was 1.839. In 1870 the total was 142,

Purdue University.

I cannot too sirongly commend the work berespects. The attendance was never so large. and the power of Purdue is extending to every state. There is need for more buildings, and your attention is called to the requests set forth in the annual report. Recently Mr. Amos Heavilon of Clinton county made a gift of \$35,-000 to Purdue university for the purpose of contributing to the erection of an engineering aboratory there. This was given with the formation, which will aid you in determining hope that the state would appropriate an equal amount, and thus enable the trustees to build one of the best engineering laboratories in the

A number of the educational institutions of the country have been the recipients of private donations-notably at Ann Arbor, and few better monuments to posterity can be left by our wealthy citizens than in this way.

Indiana Institute for the Blind. well-managed institution has had a prosperous | have been able to discover, all financial transyear, lived within its income, and asks for no extra appropriation.

The following statement, offered by the efficlent board of trustees, will speak for itself: For the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1801, there was expended for maintenance and repairs the sum of \$28,833.71, and for the same period, endin 1892, 830,244.15, leaving an unexpended balance of \$3,922.14, which was covered into the state treasury. The new building has been comfortably furnished and a new engine-room erected. Since the shops have been taken from contractors and put upon an educational basis. results are highly satisfactory in this department. There are now enrolled 140 young men and women in the institute, all of whom are making excellent progress. \*

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. I have carefully considered the report for the last fiscal year regarding the needs of this school. For four years I have advocated the changes recommended by the superintendent in this report. It seems unbusinesslike to hold ings, unproductive, when the institution to which it belongs could reap immense advantage from its sale, and with no possible loss of a dollar to the state. The needs of the institution are great if not imperative. I trust if the present law is not strict enough to compel the attendance of all children who are so unfortunate as to be bereft of hearing and speech, that this legislature will enact one on the line auggested by Prof. Johnson in his valuable and exhaustive report.

and dumb, and the per cent. of those desiring an education would average higher in the

Soldiers' and Satlors' Orphans' Home, Six hundred and twenty-four boys and girls, nearly all children of deceased soldiers, are be-

ing cared for by the state. I wish, gentlemen, you could, as a body, visit this institution. To gaze into the faces of these bright sons and daughters of old soldiers, men who did as much-to speak modestly-as any surplus of half a million dollars in round num- other class to make Indiana what she is today, would cause you to rejoice in the redemption well as to realize that the state is to be the gainer in having properly trained citizens, morally, intellectually and industrially, made so under its own eye and by its own authority. Every parent, relative and friend of any child in the soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home, the reform school for boys and the reform school for girls, and the asylum for the feeble-minded, can feel perfectly assured that more conscientious or competent superintendents and assistants in all departments cannot be found.

> It is a matter of deep regret with me that all our public institutions are not like these-under non-partisan control. Peace and harmony have ever prevailed, and the cry of fraud or extravagance in expenditure has never been raised. I recommend a grouping of our institutions-educational, benevolent and penalwith fewer boards of control. If we are sincere in our declarations of reform and retrenchment let us cease to parade our platitudes and begin the practice of our profession at once. The people will applaud the slightest indication of sincerity on the part of their lawmakers in this direction, and will be as well, if not better, served, and at less expense.

> It is not the expenditure of means actually required to conduct the business affairs of the state in all its departments the people rebel against-they are not parsimonious to this degree-but they complain of the uncleas drain upon the public treasury to meet demands upon it that might by common-sense business methods be averted.

I singerely hope that you will not a low cruel gossip, ignorance or prejudice to divert your mind from or cause you to become indifferent to the peace of the state, and so neglect to take due notice of the needs of one of the deserving and pitiable classes of our humanity. With visited the feeble-minded institution long after the inmates had retired for the night to see notice if the helpers were faithful in the discharge of their duty.

In their homes, or in poor houses, we have here a non-producing class of citizens. It is marvelous and would fairly challenge your belarge per cent, of these unfortunate children after they have been under the care of their instructors here for a few months. They are projectors of this institution and to the state | most difficult to solve.

The pressing wants are set out in the very in ask you to weigh the subject in your minds | compelled to give more time to this line of with the thought before you that the state canclass of citizens, now of school age, if allowed their freedom. It will be a hundred-fold cheaper to collect at least the teachable ones quired by law. In the interest of economy and posterity, it is urged that you grant the request of the board which has so faithfully discharged every duty toward a class of our humanity to which too few of God's more favored children seem to consider it in any sense a duty to extend acts of kindness or express words of sym-

Reform School for Boys. You will find the report of this institution a

model for clearness and brevity. It is the equal of any school of its kind in the country. Being located in the county of Hendricks, I have been familiar with its workings and history for many years. In all its appointments it is a model of its kind. The appropriation asked for should be granted without hesitation, as the building designated in the report is absolutely dangerous, and should

he repaired and enlarged without delay. Woman's Reformatory for Girls. During the past year this institution has met | of the last legislature. The reason of no action with a great loss by fire. By the active efforts | could not have been because of its non-importof the trustees and officers but few escapes oc- ance. If he were living he would reiterate his curred during the conflagration, and those who | recommendation in stronger terms. Transdid were afterward arrested and returned. In schons by either incompetent or conscithe management of this institution we have an tice, which causes me to urge upon you

So far as I have been able to judge, our benevolent justitutions are under the supervision of competent and faithful officers. It is estimated by reliable experts in the matter of statistics covering the population of those afflicied with insanity that there is one for every 600. Capacity of hospitals as follows:

Central. Northern The ratio for capacity to population for Central, 1 to 607; Southern, 1 to 949; Eastern, 1 to

910; Northern, 1 to 1,192. It is evident that our hospital accommodations are seriously deficient in capacity; especially so is this the case with the one at Longeliff, near Loganeport. For more than This institution was never in so prosperous a | thirty years I have been interested in this class condition as at the present time. The matricu- of beneficiaries, and have had favorable opportunities for observing the progress made in their care and treatment in several states. It ates have little difficulty in securing the best tude shall be given the different boards of is with you gentlemen, to say how much latisituations. It is not necessary to argue the im- trustees toward sustaining these wards by naming the amount of appropriation each patient shall receive. It is claimed by many that greater advantages may be afforded to the | that the cost per capita is out of proportion to students seeking instruction. The number of | that of other institutions of like class in adjoining states. Of this you are to be respon-sible judges. Nothing has occurred since the last legislature convened to create any suspicion that the state is not being served by as faithful and competent servants as can be ing done by the Pardue university. The prog- | found anywhere. I am entirely satisfied with the rees of that institution is most gratifying in all | workings of all the hospital visited, and wish to thank each of the superintendents for o er-

> inspection of their buildings and equipments as was necessary to understand the workings and necessities of each. I urgs a careful study of the "Conference of Officers of Institutions for Insane of the State." It is a carefully prepared document, divested of all verbiage and crowded with valuable inyour duty to the state and to her needy de-

ing me every opportunity to make as thorough

Ex-Governor Gray's Message Indorsed on the Latter Point. It will be a severe task for any person to find better regulated prisons than those located in Indiana. The wardens are true disciplina-It gives me pleasure to inform you that this rians, but they are also humane. So far as I actions have been promptly reported to the auditor of state, as required by law.

PRISONS AND PRISON REFORM.

Perieot sanitary conditions cannot be effected in any prison where it is so crowded as to require two prisoners to occupy one cell. Besides, it is demoralizing and unjust. The food provided is wholesome, well prepared and sufficient. The northern prison is in great need of repairs. After a special examination of the nstitution and its needs, I urge you to consider Warden French's statements, not sparing his estimates a dollar. The wall now in process of construction at the southern prison is one of the most formidable, and at the same time attractive, to be found in the United States. Al-

War ien Patton's eye. I wish to indorse most earnestly that portion of ex-Governor Gray's message on the subject of "Prison Reform," delivered before the legis-

The constitution of the state provides that

lature in 1889, which was as follows:

"the penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice; that cruel and unjust punishment shall valuable lands that are, from their surround- | not be inflicted; that all penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense," yet our penal system and penal code, and especially the manner in which the latter is administered, could hardly be further from a compliance with those wise and humane provisions of our constitution. Nearly every day our courts are senteneing to the penitentiary young men under twenty-one years of age, in many instances their first offense, and in many cases the oflense a technical one. Hundreds are sent to the penitentiary by courts and juries merely for Take 190 blind children and 100 who are deal | the purpose of saving the county from the expense of a jail sentence, which would have been ample punishment for the crime committed, thereby blasting their character forever and increasing the number of the oriminal class, as well as inflicting a punishment in violation of the above provisions of our constitution. Two-thirds of the prisoners of our state prisons are under thirty years of age. To expect to reform this class of prisoners by a forced association with hundreds of hardened and confirmed criminals, murderers, thieves and countericiters would be to reason that evil associations do not contaminate or corrupt. Those who have had experience in the management of prisons, and also those who have given careof solemn promises, made in the long ago, as ful attention to the impress made upon the character of the young convict, testify to the hurtful influence of the aggregate prison sysreformation; for, however excellent the character of the young man may have been prior to his conviction, or however real his intentions may be to reform while a prisoner, yet when discharged he finds that the world does not look kindly on an ex-penitentiary convict. It is with great difficulty he obtains honorable employment, and finds still greater difficulty in gaining admission to good society. The ignominy of the ex-penitentiary convict follows him like a destroy ny angel wherever he goes. An administration of criminal justice that visits on the young and first offender such a terrible punishment for a slight offense, a punishment that ends only with death and deprives him from obtaining honorable employment and the association of reputable persons, is a disgrace to christian civilization, a mockery of the administration of justice. and a sad commentary upon statesmanship. During my term I have commuted the prison sentences of forty boys to commitment to the Reform school. The board of control, in its report, says that only four of and boys have shown themselves unworthy of executive elemency. If the state was not at this time so burdened with the expense of the construction of so many new build ngs, I would earnestly recomment the establishment of an institution to be called by some such name as an "industrial school," for the confinement of such conviets and of those guilty of their first offense, whose former character had been good, in order that they might have at least one chance to return to the path of rectitude and to the

favorable recognition of their fellowmen. Pardons. The power vested in the governor by the constitution to grant pardons, reprieves, comhow they were being cared for, as well as to mutations and remissions brings to the executive his most onerous and perplexing duties. In our penal institutions we have nearly two thousand inmates, and a very large percentage of whom have applications on file for hief to witness the change that takes place in a executive elemency. With a sense of duty for the best interests of the public peace and to protect the honor and dignity of the law against crime and with a purpose to subserve taught the common branches of education, the best interest of society the many appeals drawing, music, various trades, cultivating the | for the governor to interpose the pardoning soil and in many ways pay a portion of the ex- power and to set aside the verdicts of the pense for their support. All honor to the courts at times becomes to him a problem

in providing for this helpless portion of our | During my incumbency of the governor's ave ever endes interests concerned and the demands made teresting report of the heard of trustees, and I upon me have been so many that I have been business than should have been occupied. not be protected from fifteen hundred of this am firmly convinced that the executive should have assistance in the consideration of applieations for pardons and I recommend that a law be passed authorizing him to appoint a and place them under the instruction now re- | commission of such number as may be thought best, whose duty it will be to sit with the govern or at stated times and hear all mat-

> It is believed by many that the governor of Indiana is not paid enough for his services. Indiana is amply able to be more generous in compensating her executive, and whether it is law making appropriation for the purchase of every state in the union makes this provision, and it is in keeping with the dignity and requirements of the head of our state government. The state owns vacant land near the city which could be sold and the proceeds used for this purpose, if it is not deemed best to make a special appropriation for it.

ters pertaining to pardons.

Township Trustees. The recommendations of Governor Alvin P. Hovey in his last message upon this subject failed to find any response in the proceedings enceless trustees have come to public no-

townships the trustees in less than two years have made purchases and have given township obligations for an amount nearing \$40,000 worth of school supplies, not 50 per cent. of for which the purchases were made. These three trustees, as might have been expected, either resigned or were removed from office by the county commissioners. Costly legislation follows these dishonest manipu ations of the public funds. The honest and faithful public servant of the people will not complain of any reasonable safeguard you may throw around this officer. The people are asking for protec-

tion, and they have a right to be heard. State Board of Charities.

This board has been quick to respond to every pressing call made upon it, and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Mr. Alexander Johnson, the efficient secretary, has been one of the most attentive, pains-

taking and industrious officers I have ever I regard the report of the board, the work of Mr. Johnson, the most valuable of its kind ever given to the public. The board has need of more money, and I recommend that the appropriation of \$5,000

be granted. The State Militia.

The progress made in the organization and equipment of the state militia has been most satisfactory. There are now four infantry regiments, besides an artillery corps, all under the proper officers, who have been selected for their special merit or have earned their positions by regular promotion. Each year a camp of instruction is held, and the results of the drill and camp life generally have made our state troops equal to those of any other state. Gen. N. R. Ruckle, my adjutant general, is a thorough soldier. He served his country with distinction during the rebellion, and since the

war has been almost continuously identified with military affairs. Under his administration of four years our militia has advanced more than during all the time of its previous existence. The time has come when it is wise for the state to be ready for an emergency of publie disorder, and this branch of our government should be upheld without hesitation. The quartermaster general has great responsibilities in the care and preservation of ordnance and military supplies generally. His pay is not commensurate with the labor he performs and should be increased. I can not forego bearing testimony of my high appreciation of my quartermaster general, Joseph P. Pope, who has a most honorable record as a soldier, and who has performed his duty on my stall with great satisfaction.

The Road Problem.

It is gratifying to notice the interest now being taken in the discussion as to whether Indiana shall become a leading state in the betterment of public roads. The press almost unanimously is advocating a better law. The state should join in the arrangements for wellate convention held in this city for the purpose of making recommendations to the legislature was one of the most intelligent ever convened here. No law contemplated by this honorable body can compare with one that shall give the farmer an open market all the most every stone and brick has been laid under | year round so far as material prosperity is con-

> Let there be no mistake as to the makeup of the committee who shall have so much responsibility placed upon it as this one, as he who supports legislation with this object in view can subserve the best interests of his constituents in no other way so thoroughly, I doubt if further taxation is necessary for the redemption of our highways. The revenue now used is spormous when we consider the results obtained. The trouble is our system is wrong. We need more brains and less muscle in the cause, and until this is brought about we shall remain in the slough of despondency. There is no comparison between our roads and those of foreign countries, nor of those in our many sister states. We are wofully behind them in all this matter. The railroads that cross our own state like a network have greatly enhanced the value of property, but with first-class public highways the increase in our material wealth will be difficult to estimate. The farmer will be the greatest beneficiary in the matter, and yet good reads concern directly every citizen. For several months in each year the farmer is unable to do anything because of impussable roads. His teams are idle, and the profits of the months he has toiled are used up in doing nothing. This condition of business economy must be changed, and no matter will require your thoughtful attention more than legislation for the improvement of our highways.

The Kankakee River. A law was approved March 7, 1889, "authorizing the auditor of state to accept for the use of the state of Indiana trust deeds to lands including the bed of the Kankakee river, from the west line of the state to and including the limestone ledge at Momeros, in the state of Illitem, and the almost impossibility of effecting a | nois, to provide for the removal of so much of such rock ledge as obstructs the channel of said river, and for matters pr porly connected therewith, including the appointment of a board of commissioners and a civil engineer to supervise the work, appropriating \$40,000 for the expense of said work, and dec aring an emergency." The members of the first commission appointed by Governor Hovey resigned, except the Hon, Franklin Landers. In 1891 Governor Hovey appointed John Brown, Esq., of Crown Point; the Hon. Franklin Landers of Indianapolis and J. B. Kimball, Esq., Kendallville. This board of commissioners have not been idle. They have removed diffiou ties that hedged their progress almost as difficult as the limestone ledge of the Kankakee, The president of the board, the Hon, Franklin Landers, informs me that the honor of having reached a point where success is attainable, is largely due to the indefatigable en-

ergy of Mr. Brown, On Oct. 20, 1892, the commission let the contract to Mr. David Sisk for the removal of 60,-000 cubic yards of stone at 83 cents per yard. The contractor has filed a bond with the board of commissioners worth more than \$1,000,000, The board has revised their first proposition which was to take out one hundred feet wide and seven feet deep, to one of three hundred feet wide and four feet deep. The length of this channel will be one and one quarter miles. The commission has, after many and wearisome parleys with the railroad company, settled the question of the dam satisfactorily to all concerned. As more than a million acres of valuable land will be redeemed by the removal of this obstruction, it is plain to be seen that the state will be the gainer by this expenditure of money in the near future. It is urged by some that the land-holders should be assessed to meet the expenses of this enterprise. Not so. When the necessary is I shall have been secured by the removal of the rock in Illinois, the land-holders will come under the laws of the state of Illinois relating to drainage, and must bear the expense of straightening seventy-five miles of the Kankakee river, and running scores of side ditches on either side of the river back into the country, when at last they will have secured to them that for which they have waited so long and patiently. The commissioners affirm that it is not likely that circumstances could ever be more favorable for the prosecution of this work than now. Of the amount appropriated there has already been expended \$4,745.77, leaving a balance to the credit of the commisadditional appropriation of \$25,000 to complete the work begun. I recommend the legislature

to grant their prayer.

Drainage. During the last four years the legislature has given much time and especial attention to the subject of drainage. I have been careful to inquire of competent judges regarding the result of this legislation, and am informed that it is proceeding smoothly under act of March 7, 1891. Some of the sections should be amende so as to be more definite and practical. Sec. 3 should be amended so as to give power to fill vacancies. Sec. 7 should deny thought advisable at this time to increase his the right of appeal to the supreme cour', ex-salary, I trust your honorable body will pass a cept on questions of damages. The viewers receive insufficient pay. Doubtless the defects a mausion for the use of the governor. Nearly | of the law, which are not very serious, will be

Indiana Soldiers' Home

At the last department encampment of the Grand, Army of the Republic of Indiana, held at Fort Wayne, a resolution was unanimously passed favoring the establishment of a state soldiers' home, where ex-soldiers and their wives, and widows of ex-soldiers unable to care for themselves, might be cared for by the state. The subject is worthy of your most careful consideration. By an set of congress the national government contributes \$100 per year to the maintenance of each soldier inmate of the state home and the dependent soldiers of Indiana are entitled to their share of this government bounty. Eighteen states have such homes established, and in every case maintained at less, much less, expense than when cared for at is will once to exist, or to do respectable work, but a point has been reached in its development which may be termed a crisis. For, as a public affairs. No institution of the state is prominent educator has said, "the time has better conducted than this one, and, in my limited control of public moneys. I know per-

come when a few institutions will, by the vigor- opinion, there ought to be at least one woman sonally that in one country in three country donation was made by Tippecanoe country, while the city of Lalayette donated fity-five acres edjoining, and Colonel DeHart, a citizen of Latayette, donated five acres, making in all 240 acres, besides \$5.688 in cash. With such which were of any earthly value to the schools | donations as these the work proposed is well begun. The proposition of a soldiers' home meets with my earnest commendation, and a grateful people will not object to substantial assistance being given the enterprise by your honorable body.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The Governor Discusses the Coming of the Veterans-The Monument.

Indiana has been accorded the honor of en-

tertaining the twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be the greatest national event of 1893, with the exception of the Columbian exposition in Chicago, an i the duty confronting our state therefore becomes also a macnificent opportunity. An invitation to come to Indiana in 1893, which I extended on behalf of citizens of the state, was accepted by the organization by unanimous vote, this action being without precedent. We take it as an indication of unexceptional favor, for the honor of entertaining this encampment has always been gained after sharp contention and earnest competition. As the greatest organization of patriotic men in the world, numbering nearly half a million members, bound together by ties of comradeship in loyal service to their country, I believe that the Grand Army of the Republic deserves the generous hospitality of any state in which its encampments may be held. The propriety of extending this hospitality in a substan-tial way has been well recognized in other states, and I hope that Indiana will, for her own eredit, give as liberal support to the work of arranging for a suitable welcome to the visiting veterans as has been accorded them by the states where this encampment has been held. The citizens of Indianapolis, where the encampment will be held, have given evidence of a determination to do their utmost to make it a success, but, as the reputation of Indiana is involved with that of Indianapolis in the success or failure of the arrangements for the event, I hope the state will not neglect to contribute its full share to the great undertaking-one which may be made, with proper support, the greatest in Indiana. In addition to the reasons which have prompted other states to give their support to arranging for the national encampment is the fact that the twenty-seventh encampment, to be held in Indianspolls, is also the occusion for the dedication of the Indiana soldiers and sailors' monument. now nearing completion, which is also provided for in the plans of the citizens' organization in charge of public arrangements for the encampment. It is expected that this will bring together Indiana soldiers from all over the country for a grand reunion, regardless of membership in veteran organizations, and the coming them. Those who are in charge of the work have earned the confidence of the public as capable and trustworthy men, who will do the best that can be done with the means at

their command. The plans which have been already outlined by those in charge are on a scale that will meet any emergency. Having attended seven consecutive encampments, I feel justified in saying I am qualified to judge in this matter. In all probability, owing to our location and also to our close proximity to the world's fair, the coming encampment will bring together the largest number of old veterans that will ever

assemble around an earthly camp-fire again. The legislature has always been quick to respond to any call that would honor the "old guard" or grant him relief. It is my firm conviction that this honorable body will grant needed aid to make the coming encampment not only a marked success, but in so substantial a manner that the people will applaud your patriotic spirit, and declare that the state has proved herself worthy of having conferred upon her so high and so lasting an honor.

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

As the state soldiers and sailors' monument approaches completion its magnitude and greatness become more manifest. Its graceful lines, lifting toward the heavens from the earth, tell of an artistic and mechanical skull without a parailel in the monumental works of this country, rivaling the best structures of the Old World. In its presence we stand mute; our dead; of those who gave their lives for their country. With this spirit ever hovering about is, it becomes a continual inspiration to good citizenship and seif-sacrifice; if war should come again, as come it may, it is here, on this sacred ground, that our patriotic impulse would concentrate, and our people stand in solid phalanx to maintain the government which they have inherited at the cost of much blood and treasure. Let it be completed, then, in a manner commensurate with the great sentiments and interests it represents; secure the best arusts in the world to make its great bronze groups; make every detail as perfect and complete as the genius of the artist and handiwork of the artisan can fashion it, until it becomes the pride of the nation and the boast of our state. And, above all, let it be so broad in its expression and meaning that every citizen of the state will feel that it is his, and so make it a guaranty for the future, From the report of the commission for the past two years you will obtain all needful information concerning it.

The World's Fair.

By an act of the general assembly the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of making an exhibit of the resources of Indiana at the world's Columbian exposition. The organization of a board of managers was perfected May 15, 1891, and the work began at once. The first question was the location of the Indiana building, and the site selected was one of the very best. The next question arising was the character of the building Indiana should construct. At the centennial exposition, held in Philadelphia, the Indiana building was not creditable to the state, and with that experience the Indiana board of managers for the world's fair decided rightfully to build a house that would be a credit to our state and be as serviceable to our people as that of any other state. The house will cost between \$60. 000 and \$65,000, about \$14,000 or which has been donated. I am sure that the people of the state will feel a just pride in the Indiana building, and I trust the action of the board of managers, who have so wisely planned and constructed it, will meet with your hearty approval. This building, in a great measure, is the exhibit of Indiana. Strangers who look upon it will judge the state very much by her building, and no citizen will have cause to be ashamed of this building, which will compare favorably with any other state building on the ground. I cannot speak too strongly in behalf of this great work. It is an opportunity never again to be realized for the state to take her proper place in the front rank with the leading states of the union. Otherstates may have more territory, other states may furnish a larger amount of the same product, other states may excel in some special resources, but what state can show such a field of varieti resources as In-For years we have been the most extension of \$35,254.03. The commission ask for an sive coal producers west of the Atleghences; our building stone is in demand in all parts of the country, and the development of this industry is scarcely begun; our timber is the best and most varied of any state; our oil fields have become the most extensive, while the natural gas product of the state is without an equal anywhere. But while these catural resources are most abundant and conspicuous, Indiana may well comm distinguished prominence for her agricultural yield. No state in the union will produce so much corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley to the acre as may be realzed by the farmers of Indiana. The great Northwest may excel us slightly in raising wheat but no corn can be raised in that section; the Pacific coast may excel us some in the production of truit, but few cereals thrive there. The Atlantic states may raise more potatoes than we do, and the South more cotton and cane, but for a bountiful yield of everything that an allwise Providence has given to man Indiana can make a better showing than any other state or

country in the world. Do we as citizens of the state realize that within our border we have the largest wagon factory of the world, besides the largest plow factory, the largest glass-producing plants, the largest grain-drill factory, and that recently we have acquired the largest reaper and mower factory, while Evansville stands foremost of all cities at the hard-wood lumber market of any country, and Jenersonville and Michigan City have the largest ship-building concerns of the

Atlantic const? I cannot speak too highly of our educational dvantages. Indiana bears the paim in this field. Recently a representative of the state of Massachusetts visited the schools of the leading cities of the country, and, after thorough examination, declared that the high schools of Indianapolis were the best to be found anywhere. The same may be said of the

## Patents and Pensions!

## ARE YOU AN INVENTOR? ARE YOU A PENSIONER?

The Bureau established by THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL at No. 1420 New York avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., has become the medium through which Indiana inventors apply for PATENTS for their INVENTIONS. The Agency was established on Sept. 1 last and has, in the short time it has been in operation, fully demonstrated that it is going to be a great success. Since its establishment the Agency has received applications from all parts of Indiana. Everybody writing to us for information concerning PATENTS will be answered promptly and accurately. Our Patent Attorney, regularly retained by the Bureau, has uniformly been successful in the prosecution of his cases. Any INVEN-TOR who desires to secure a PATENT for his device should apply to THE SENTINEL Bureau at Washington for information as to the preliminary steps necessary to be taken. He should be careful to send as full and comprehensive a description of his invention as possible, telling all that it is expected to accomplish, and naming any improvement over any existing similar invention. He should also send us sketches of side, top, end, bottom and sectional elevations. Nicety of drawing is not essential. All we want is your idea. If you have any mechanical skill it would be well for you to carve, mould or otherwise construct a model of your invention and send it to us by prepaid express. The model should in each case be as small as possible. The smaller the better. In most cases the model will be returned to you. Upon payment of the usual fee we will make a special search of the Patent Office records to ascertain if any existing patent might interfere with the issuance of a patent to you for your invention. If our written report to you is favor able, the chances are that you will be successful in getting a patent, though our report will not guarantee this. If our report is unfavorable you will be spared all further trouble and expense.

SOLDIERS who have never applied for a PENSION will do well to file their applications with THE SENTINEL if there seems to be the slightest probability that a pension will be granted. Thousands of soldiers are drawing pensions. Why should not you? Your claim may be more meritorious than you suspect. At any rate nothing ventured

WIDOWS' claims will receive our careful attention. Applications for INCREASE of PENSION will be prosecuted by our Agency. We cannot, however, undertake to prosecute claims now pending before the Pension office, in which an attorney is already employed, unless it appears that he has grossly neglected or wholly abandoned the case.

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Always inclose stamp for reply. passions are hushed and aerimony disappears, should ever bear in mind the great advancefor it speaks to us of the sacred past and noble | ment we have made in education, and cherish the high standing our state has attained. Our mines were never more profitable; our

live-stock interests have developed within the past few years most wonderfully; our dairy interests are now attracting widespread attention, and this promises a new field of profit to farmers; our wool product is increasing; floriou ture and horticulture are hand in hand in the work of progress, and the future for Indiana is full of bright assurances of unusual pros-

Let us not hesitate in the great duty before us. The board of managers have rightly placed Indiana where she belongs, and I trust their recommendation for an additional appropriation to carry on the great work will meet with your prompt and hearty indorsement. We are not poor, and never was Indiana so well prepared for an emergency like this as now,

In that legislature a bill was presented making an appropriation for a monument to the memory of Jonathan Jennings, the first governor of the state of Indiana, who lies buried in an unmarked grave near Charleston, Clarks county. He was a man of high character and patriotism. He served the state in her infancy with distinction in the national congress, and as chief executive, and it would be a most worthy and proper act for you, as representatives of the people, to make provision for a

monument to his memory. During the year many thousands of people from every country will visit the United States to attend the world's fair, most of whom, of necessity, will have to pass through our state. This fact will subject us to dangers of contagious diseases more than we have ever experienced before. I therefore call your especial attention to the recommendation of the state board of health, that will be found in its annual report.

The State House, This structure, in which all the people of the state possess a justifiable pride, and in which millions of dollars' worth of property are involved, requires vigilant watchfulness and care on the part of those to whom it is intrusted, that it may be protected from the hand of the vandal and secured as far as possible from the destruction by the elements. Those whom you have elected in the past to perform this service have left no occasion for censure even in the slightest degree. Their unremitting attention to the grave responsibility imposed upon them deserves hearty commendation. Township Libraries.

The interest which is growing in libraries in Indiana should receive the fostering care of the legislature of our state. Other states are in advance of us in this direction which are behind us in other lines of a wancement. Farmers' institutes, reading circles, educational conventions and library associations are calling for some system of libraries which shall put good books within the reach of those who want them, especially the young people, who are taught to read and have nothing within feach to feed their minds upon after. I would recommend that some system of distributing reading matter be devised, either by township libraries or whatever may seem to your honorable body the most practicable.

The time is at hand when I shall take my leave from the high office to which I have sucseeded after the death of Governor Hovey. have tried, in the fear of God and man, to faithfully perform the responsible duties imposed. On you, the representatives of the people, I invoke the blassings of Almighty God.

Hostess of the Nation.

The question is often asked, throughout the country, as to the social duties of the presiding lady of the presidential mausion, and as to what extent she goes into society, writes Madeline Vinton Dahlgren in an authoritative article on "Social Life in Washington," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. The inquiry finds its answer in the fact that this lady must necessarily, by her position, he the nostess OUR OFFER We will sent this great of the nation. With such an immense OUR OFFER We will sent this great of the nation. With such an immense reaponsibility devolving upon her, it is not expected, nor would it for many reasons be desirable, that her social duties should extend beyond the president's house.

[Kate Field's Washington.]

Uncle Josh-"I guess James must be doin' first-rate down in the city practicin'

Aunt Mandy-"Why?"
Uncle Josh-"Well, I heard two fellows that come in while I was there say they wanted him to come up and try a new schools in other cities in the state, and we | case that evenin'."

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